

## GERMANS DEPORT ALL MEN UNDER 42 FROM RUSSIAN CITY

Male Inhabitants Of Pskoff  
Are Forcibly Taken  
To Germany

## SOVIETS TO MEET Decide On March 12 Whether To Accept Peace Or Fight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, March 5.—The Germans at Pskoff have deported to Germany all men below 42 years of age.

A proclamation says that it is evident that the Germans propose to profit by the delayed cessation of operations in order to penetrate deeply into Russia. It orders that nothing must be surrendered without fighting to the end and states that the enemy everywhere is employing small detachments.

The Central Executive Committee proclaims that within a fortnight the Treaty of Peace with the Central Powers must be definitely ratified by both sides, but since some of the Soviets favor peace at any price and others are ready to raise the masses against German militarism, it is urgent to convene an extraordinary assembly of the Soviets to settle the question and the date is fixed for March 12 at Moscow.

Amsterdam, March 5.—In the Reichstag the Socialist, Herr Voght, denounced Germany's "infamous war policy" in Russia. He also accused the Chancellor of breaking the law against importing food from Bavaria and said that Austria and Germany are already quarrelling over the booty in the Ukraine.

London, March 4.—Telegrams from Petrograd state that the Allied Diplomats were subjected to numerous indignities prior to their departure. They were detained for hours at the station while their papers were minutely scrutinized and several persons, including Allied officers, who intended to accompany them, were obliged to remain behind, the authorities maintaining that the train was strictly reserved for diplomats. The Italian Ambassador was not allowed to leave on the pretext that he had endeavored to smuggle persons who did not belong to his Embassy among his staff.

A Russian official communique reports: General Krylenko has ordered the Russians to cease hostilities but to remain in their present positions.

## Mr. F. N. Doubleday Here For Red Cross

Arrived Yesterday On Ecuador;  
Will Attend Meeting To  
Be Called Soon

Mr. F. N. Doubleday, special commissioner of the American Red Cross in the Far East, was an incoming passenger on the Pacific Mail steamer Ecuador which arrived here yesterday evening. Mr. Doubleday is in Shanghai for the purpose of assisting in the organization of the local chapter of the society, having just completed similar work in Canton, Hongkong and Manila.

When his work is finished in Shanghai, Mr. Doubleday will probably proceed to Japan to complete work started there.

## British Air Activity Greater Than Enemy's

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 4.—The Press Bureau announces:

The enemy dropped in January during the day time 221 bombs and during the night time 1,261 bombs in the area of the British occupation in France, while the British naval, military and Australian air services dropped 5,900 during the day and 1,753 during the night in the enemy areas.

## Gen. Haig Defends Course At Battle Of Cambrai

His Official Report Declares It Was Successful In Hampering The Enemy's Operations Against Italians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 4.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a despatch dealing with the Battle of Cambrai, mentions that it was proposed to stop the attack forty-eight hours after its commencement or sooner if the results did not justify its continuation.

Dealing with the reasons for the continuance of the attack after the expiry of this period, Sir Douglas Haig states that the positions captured north of Esquieres were completely commanded by Bourlon Ridge and must be abandoned unless the Ridge was gained.

On the other hand the enemy showed signs of withdrawing and the loss of Bourlon Ridge would probably cause the Germans to abandon their carefully prepared systems of defence for a considerable distance northward. The enemy was not yet too strong in the regions of Bourlon to be overcome by the numbers at Sir Douglas Haig's disposal. An additional and very important argument for continuing the attack was the enemy offensive in Italy. Moreover two divisions which were under orders for Italy were placed at his disposal and therefore the prospect of securing Bourlon Ridge seemed good.

Dealing with the counter-attack made by the enemy on November 30, Sir Douglas Haig says that at the northern end of the Bon Avis Ridge and Gonnelleu, sector the swiftness of the enemy's advance, after his opening bombardment, appears to have overwhelmed our troops both in the front line and in immediate support almost before they had realised that the attack had begun.

The nature of the bombardment contributed to the success of the enemy's plans. No steadily advancing barrage gave warning of the approach of the German columns of assault, whose secret assembly was assisted by the formation of the ground and the morning mist. Only when the attack was upon them, a great number of low-flying German aeroplanes rained machine-gun fire upon our infantry, while the extensive use of smoke-shells and bombs made it very difficult for our troops to see what was happening in the other parts of the battlefield.

"There is little doubt that although the attack was expected generally, yet in these areas of the battle the assault effected a local surprise."

Sir Douglas Haig says that the greatest credit is due to the troops

at Masnières, Bourlon and Moeuvres for their very gallant service this day. Their steady courage and staunchness saved possible serious consequences.

Dealing with the results of the battle, Sir Douglas Haig says that there is little doubt that it was of considerable indirect assistance to the Allied forces in Italy. Large demands were made upon the available German reserves at a time when a great concentration of German Divisions was still being maintained in Flanders. There is evidence that German Divisions intended for the Italian theater of operations were diverted to Cambrai and it is probable that the further concentration of German forces against Italy was stopped at this very critical period, when the Italians were making their first stand on the Piave.

The partial success of the enemy's attack may be taken to show that the garrison of this front was not sufficient, either owing to want of numbers, lack of training or exhaustion from the previous fighting.

Sir Douglas Haig emphasises that captured maps and orders prove that the enemy aimed at far greater results than he achieved. Three convergent attacks were to be made on the salient formed by the British advance, two of them being delivered approximately simultaneously near Gonnelleu and Masnières and followed by a still more powerful attack at Bourlon. The objectives of these attacks extended to the high ground at Beauparc and Trescault and the enemy hoped to capture and destroy all the British forces in the Cambrai salient.

This bold and ambitious plan was foiled on the greater part of the front by the splendid defence of the British divisions engaged. Though the defence broke down temporarily in one area, the recovery made by the weak forces still left and those within immediate reach is very praiseworthy.

After paying a tribute to the manner in which General Sir Julian Byng conducted the operations, Sir Douglas Haig states that the great offensive value of tanks was conclusively proved and, in view of this experience, the enemy may well hesitate to deplete any portion of his front in order to free troops for decisive action elsewhere.

## JAPAN AND U.S. NEAR AGREEMENT ON STEEL

Arrangement For Material In  
Return For Shipping Is  
Practically Concluded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Tokyo, March 3.—An arrangement for the supply of steel from America on the basis as already reported may be considered practically concluded.

The American demand for 200,000 tons of shipping by April cannot possibly be complied with owing to three ships which can be completed by that time being already contracted for sale or charter. The American Ambassador has been approached on the point and he expressed no doubt that favorable consideration would be given to the shipbuilders.

The Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company, the Nippon Kisen and Suzuki are in a position to meet the American demand on receiving the necessary supplies.

## Japanese Diet Has Bill To Mobilise Industry

Would Include All Companies  
Making Anything For  
Military Use

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Tokyo, March 3.—The Industrial Mobilisation Bill for munitions of war was presented to the House of Representatives today. The term "munitions" includes arms, boats, ships, aeroplanes, ammunition, implements, machinery and articles for military use.

## GLEE CLUB IS FORMED BY AMERICAN CO., S.V.C.

Unit Gives Dinner And Decides  
To Enter New Field Of Entertainment Activities

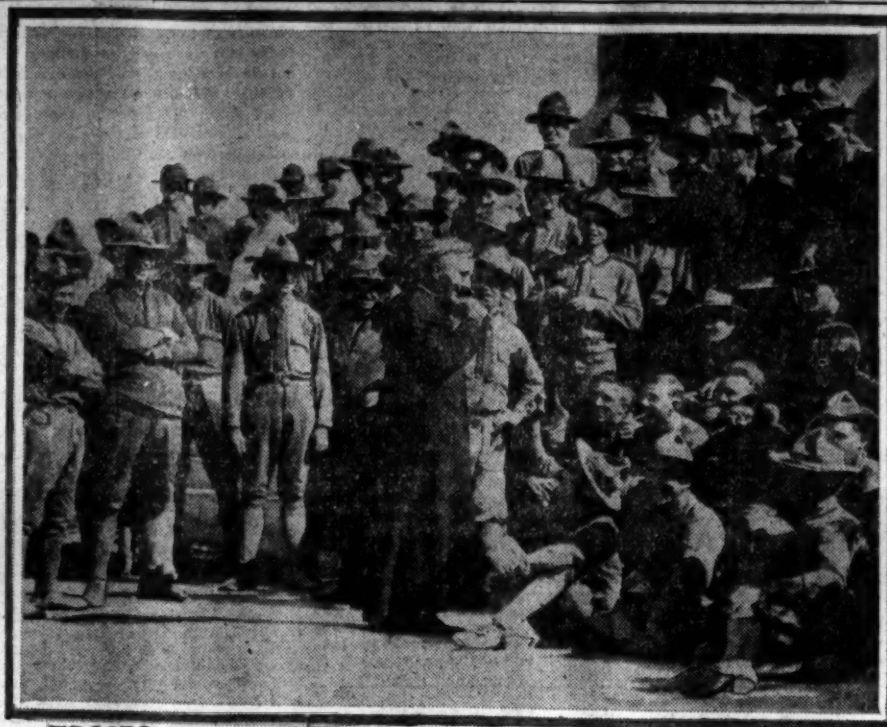
An American Company, S.V.C., Glee Club was voted into existence at a dinner given at the Carlton Cafe last night. The dinner was attended by sixty or more members of the company and the non-company members of the Minstrel Show east, Consul-General Sammons also being a guest of honor. Captain Ransom presided.

The new Glee Club, as proposed by the executive committee which handled the Minstrel Show, is expected to open up a larger field of Company activities and, besides the usual "glee" work of such an organization, will promote other musical, dramatic and social events. It is also expected, as Capt. Ransom remarked, to perpetuate the Minstrel Show as a regular affair and to serve as a ground work for such performances in future. A draft of a constitution and bye-laws, as framed by the committee of the recent show, was read by Lieut. A. H. Swan and passed, with minor amendments, by the meeting. Consul-General Sammons spoke, congratulating the Minstrel Show men on their success and praising the energy and ability with which they took up the project and made it such a success. Several members of the cast and committee were also called upon by Capt. Ransom and gave humorous testimony as to their "experiences" during the process of turning out the Minstrel Show.

## LORD FRENCH IN IRELAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 4.—Field Marshal Lord French has gone to County Clare.

## U. S. 'Doughboys' At Church Services



TROOPS AT CHURCH

While field services are held regularly for the troops on the border, many of the lads in khaki while off duty attend services in the churches of El Paso, Texas, and other camp cities. In this picture a priest is shown in a confidential heart-to-heart sermon to an overflow gathering of Uncle Sam's "dough-boys" (the army term for infantry), the church having become jammed to the doors with others of our border forces.

## RICH ITALIANS CHARGED WITH HELPING ENEMY

Sold Silk To Switzerland Later  
Used In Making Zeppelins,  
Is Accusation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 4.—A sensation has been caused in Italy by the arrest of numerous prominent men, including millionaires connected with the silk industry, on a charge of supplying Swiss firms with silk valued at millions of pounds which was ultimately used in the construction of Zeppelins.

## GERMAN SHIPS TO USE ALAND ISLANDS AS BASE

Sweden Objects In Spite Of  
Guarantees Offered By  
Berlin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Stockholm, March 3.—Germany has officially informed Sweden that she is sending ships to Finland at the request of the Finnish Government to suppress the revolution and the German ships will use the Aland Islands as a halting place. Germany assures Sweden that she has no territorial interest in the Aland Islands and recognises the vital interests of Sweden in them.

Sweden, in reply, makes a strong objection to the eventual inclusion of the Aland Islands in the sphere of war operations and emphasises that even a limited utilisation of the islands according to the German conditions might create difficulties in the way of Sweden's humanitarian work for the protection of the population of the islands.

The Commander of the Swedish forces at Aland has been informed of the expected arrival of the German Expedition.

Petrograd, March 1.—At a meeting of the Committees of the Baltic Fleet it was decided to get the Fleet ready for action to fight the Finnish White Guards.

## Gen. Smuts' Mission Took Fourteen Days

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 2.—Reuter's Agency is informed that General Smuts has been on a mission which took fourteen days.

## Kaiser Calls Council Of Ruling Families

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 2.—The Kaiser has convened a Crown Council of all the German reigning families at Main Headquarters.

## Russian Consulate Guarded Against Bolsheviks Here

Special Police On Duty As Influx  
Of Russians Into  
Shanghai Grows

The posting of special police guards at the Russian Consulate is one of the local effects of the political unrest in Russia. There has been a steady and increasing influx of Russians into Shanghai for the past month or more and it is understood that there has been some apprehension of activities by Bolshevik agents. The special guard has been on duty since about the first of the month as a result of the request of Russian officials here.

## GERMAN DOCUMENTS REVEALED IN PARIS

Berlin Asked France To Remain  
Neutral In 1914 Under  
Humiliating Conditions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, March 1.—The anniversary of the protest of the Alsace-Lorraine Assembly against German annexation was celebrated throughout France today.

M. Pichon, speaking at the Sorbonne in the presence of President Poincaré, M. Clemenceau, the Premier, and a crowd of distinguished people, revealed some secret German documents; namely, a letter from the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, on July 31, 1914, to the German Ambassador in Paris, instructing him to ask France to remain neutral in the event of war with Russia and if France consented then she must, as a guarantee, hand over the fortresses of Toul and Verdun, which would be restored on the conclusion of war with Russia. This is described as the most sensational diplomatic revelation of the war, showing the hollowness of Germany's plea that she was compelled to take up arms in self-defence.

Paris, March 2.—M. Viviani, in an interview today, showed that he never gave the German Ambassador an opportunity to make the offer ordered by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. When the German Ambassador mentioned that there was danger of war with Russia and asked what would be the attitude of France, M. Viviani replied that France would be actuated by her own interests. The German Ambassador then left.

The entire press dwells bitterly on the infamy of the proposal made by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. Le Figaro discloses that it was only a few days ago that experts deciphered the documents, owing to the German cipher having changed in the meanwhile.

## GERMANY IS WORRIED BY JAPANESE THREATS

Inspired Papers Say Berlin  
Does Not Intend To Fight  
In Siberia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
The Hague, March 4.—German political circles are greatly agitated by the reports regarding a possible move in Siberia by Japan. Inspired comment in the press states that Germany will not fight in Siberia but, if the Japanese attempt to rob Germany of the profits of her peace with Russia, Germany will quickly reply. Germany will only help Russia against Japan if Russia asks her and then on her own terms.

London, March 4.—The Japanese situation is at present stationary but the conclusion of the negotiations is expected at any moment. There is little fear that the Bolsheviks will get much of the stores at Vladivostok as the quantities there are so vast that it will take six months of normal service to transport them to Europe.

## 68 ACCUSED AS SPIES IN ANTWERP TRIAL

Eight Sentenced To Death In  
Sensational Espionage Cases  
In Belgian City

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, March 4.—A sensational espionage trial has occurred at Antwerp which concluded on February 21. There were sixty-three prisoners. The Court sentenced eight to death and many others to imprisonment with hard labor.

## British Planes Bomb Sheds At Ostend

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 3.—The Admiralty issues the following communique: Our aircraft successfully raided the seaplane sheds at Ostend, a number of hits being obtained from a low altitude of 150 to 300 feet and also three direct hits on an anti-aircraft battery in the vicinity. All our machines returned.

## German Transports Seen Off Gotland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Stockholm, March 3.—The papers report from Gotland that a squadron of fifteen German ships with transports passed northwards yesterday.

## The Weather

Rain or snow. The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 and the minimum 41.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 51.8 and 32.6.

## GERMANS' RAIDS ON WEST FRONT COME TO NAUGHT

Successfully Repulsed At  
All Points By Allied  
Forces

## LOSSES INFLICTED

Heaviest Attack Made  
Against Portuguese Who  
Recover Lost Trenches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 4, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Australians entered the enemy trenches at Warneton last night, killing at least 50, destroying several dugouts and bringing back eleven prisoners.

We also made a successful raid eastward of Messines and southward of Hollebeke, prisoners being taken in each case.

The Middlesex Regiment carried out a raid northward of Passchendaele in which they took several prisoners.

Our casualties in these raids were light.

We entered the enemy lines at other points without securing prisoners as the garrisons had been withdrawn.

We repulsed an attempted raid southward of St. Quentin.

At dawn today the enemy's artillery developed considerable activity in the Lens sector.

Portuguese Face Worst Attack  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

We took a few prisoners last night in a patrol encounter northeastward of Polygon Wood.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states that between St. Quentin and Polygon Wood there were six enemy raids on Friday night and also two enemy attacks.

The principal feature of the raids was the intensity of the enemy barrages, the promptitude and volume of the resistance of our own artillery, the almost exclusive use of the rifle for the repulse of the raids and the disinclination of the picked German troops to press home the attack.

The biggest attack occurred against the Portuguese on a front of three thousand yards between the La Bassée Road and Fauquissart, in which a whole battalion of the enemy assaulted after a whirlwind bombardment. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting occurred but a dashing counter-attack delivered by the Portuguese caught the enemy still at grips in the trenches.

Australians Do Brilliant Work

How the Australians repulsed a raid was characteristically brilliant. A bombardment preceded an attack by a party of two hundred of the enemy, many of whom spoke English. The principal point of the attack was a little post, the garrison of which put up a very valiant defence. Nevertheless the enemy carried the post and pressed on to Company Headquarters, where a counter-attack organised by the platoon commander irresistibly bore down upon the Germans, who were scattered like chaff.

During the raid there were a number of English-spoken calls for help, one of which came from the commander of the German party, who was ultimately found dead when the position was restored. Twenty-five enemy corpses were found hanging on our barbed wire. Our casualties were very slight.

Another smaller raid against the Australians was an utter failure owing to the losses inflicted on the raiders.

French Repulse Raiders  
Paris, March 4.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

There were lively artillery actions during the night in the regions of Beaumont and Bezonvaux and also at Ban-de-Sapt and east of Hargitzen in Upper Alsace.

Following bombardments, the enemy attempted several raids in the region of Parroy Forest and in the direction of Neuville, in Lorraine. Our fire dispersed the assailants. A lively engagement occurred in the region of Bures in which the



enemy was repulsed with appreciable losses.

The enemy were also unsuccessful in the direction of Veho, where we took some prisoners.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

There has been a lively artillery action on the right of the Meuse, in Woeyre and in the regions of Dommevres and Badonvillers, and a violent bombardment by the enemy of our lines north of the Rhone-Rhine Canal.

The special correspondent of Le Temps at the front pays a high tribute to the British Army, saying: Those who come in contact with its various contingents note the extraordinary morale of these troops from all parts of the world. The solidity of their defence, their confidence in their leaders, the comparative comfort of their quarters and the abundance and variety of their food are equally important factors to this happy state of mind.

## COTTON TRADE MEN OPPOSE PRICE FIXING

Willing To Co-operate In Other Ways To Abolish Speculation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bombay, March 4.—In reply to a communication from the Controller of Prices regarding the desirability of preventing speculation by fixing a maximum price for cotton in view of the recent rapid rise in the price of cotton, the Cotton Trade Association has expressed the opinion that it would be inadvisable to interfere with the price, which is not abnormal but which is due to the shortage of the world's supply. The Association agreed on the necessity for steps to control speculation by outsiders and suggested that, if a permanent remedy is sought, the Government should grant the Association a charter enabling it to control contracts in a similar manner to the Liverpool Cotton Association.

## 'Business Week' And 'Tank Week' In London

Energetic Campaign Is On To Raise £100,000,000 For War Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—His Majesty has sent the following message to Mr. A. Bonar Law on the opening of Tank Week:

"I should like to wish you every success in the great efforts being made throughout the country in connection with Business Week. I am confident that my people are willing to contribute now and in the future whatever money may be necessary to secure victory."

A great War Bonds campaign styled "The Business Men's Week" opens today. It is hoped to raise at least £100,000,000. Many novel schemes are being used to appeal to the public, especially in London, which is anxious to eclipse its previous records. Challenges and counter-challenges have been exchanged between cities of the provinces and various boroughs of London and the Provinces. For instance, Cambridge has challenged Oxford as to which will subscribe more.

## Minor Accident, Starting Stampede, Caused Hongkong Holocaust, Says Mr. Sutterle

Shanghai Man Returned From South Gives Vivid Account Of Race Course Tragedy

That the terrific speed of the race course disaster at Hongkong and that the scenes of horror positively defied description, is the statement of Mr. F. W. Sutterle, well known local businessman, who was an eye-witness of the holocaust that wiped out more than a thousand lives. Mr. Sutterle, who arrived from Hongkong last night, tells a gripping story of the catastrophe, which is now being investigated by the authorities of the southern city.

Many causes have been ascribed for the disaster, Mr. Sutterle stated, but the most likely one is that a sudden movement of persons in the Chinese grandstands caused the collapse. It is said that a Chinese occupant of one of the stands, losing his balance on a window sill in the third story, pitched to the ground. This caused a rush of persons to the spot, and the suddenly shifting weight weakened the bamboo support of the stand to such an extent that the stand followed.

More than five thousand persons are said to have been occupying the stands at the time of the accident, but many of them were able to make their escape through the roof before the flames, which were started by small stoves used for making tea, had reached them. Within twenty minutes after the fire broke out, the huge pile of timbers and mats had been reduced to a smouldering blackened ash heap, with here and there huddled forms of human beings, who had been roasted to death as they struggled to escape.

The collapse came with appalling suddenness, Mr. Sutterle said, and the bamboo sheds sank to the ground much as would a house of cards. The last sounds of rending fiber and wood had not ceased before foreigners were rushing to the work

of rescue. Those Chinese in the upper portions of the stands which were fully three storeys high, were in many instances able to force their way through the mat roofs, and work their way to safety. For a moment it seemed that the rescue work would proceed smoothly, but with flames bursting through the timbers it became apparent within a few minutes that there was no hope for those still in the pile. In ten minutes the stands had been converted into a roaring, boiling inferno of flame, and in another ten minutes the worst of the fire was over and hundreds of lives had been sacrificed.

While the number of counted dead totalled something over seven hundred it is believed that fully half as many more made their escape to the outskirts of the city, to the river, and even to Canton, where they perished of the injuries suffered. A number of foreigners were injured in attempting to rescue the stricken.

That the death toll would have been greater, is the belief of Mr. Sutterle, had the Chinese men been occupying the structures. They, however, for the most part, were in the general course, while the occupants of the stands were for the greater part women and children. Stories to the effect that the collapse was caused by the earthquake; by robbers intent on loot, or by blackmailers who cut down the supports upon being turned down by the proprietors of the stands, are generally discredited, it is said. The most likely reason is believed to have been the sudden movement of persons in the stands.

## Appeal Made For Sweaters For U.S. Sailors In North

Boys Of Asiatic Fleet Suffer From Cold In Vladivostok, Woman's Club Is Told

An earnest appeal for the American women of Shanghai to come to the relief of the men of the Asiatic fleet who have been suddenly transferred for duty at Vladivostok without adequate winter clothing was made at yesterday's meeting of the American Woman's Club at the Carlton Cafe.

Several deaths from pneumonia have already occurred among the marines and sailors and the need for sweaters, scarfs, heavy socks and similar winter equipment was emphasised to the women as very urgent. The need for sweaters is particularly acute and before the appeal was made the stores were combed for these garments. It was announced that American War Relief Work rooms had already shipped 80 sweaters to Vladivostok and had 100 more ready for sending, but there must be at least 300 more before the 23rd of the month.

Mrs. Lacy stated that the girls of the Door of Hope Mission will knit any sweaters for the exceedingly small fee of fifty cents each and anyone wishing to contribute toward a fund to pay for this work may send money to Mr. F. J. Raven at the Raven Trust Co. offices. The sum of

\$4.00 will pay for both work and materials. Mrs. Fleming, it was announced to the women, will be at the work rooms to give out wool for knitting sweaters, scarfs and socks to meet the emergency on both Thursday and Saturday mornings of this week and shipments will be made on March 14 and 23.

"It seems to me that it is up to every American woman in Shanghai to knit, and keep knitting wherever she goes, to meet this call," said Mrs. Lacy.

The program on "Women of Japan" arranged for yesterday's meeting was abandoned when the sudden illness of Mrs. Benjamin, who was in charge, a very pleasing little musical program was quickly arranged by Miss Mae Jansen as a substitute.

Mrs. Bradley sang the "Nightingale Song" and "To You" and Mrs. Bratland gave a group of Norwegian songs, including selections of Grieg and Sinding, with charming effect. Miss Jansen accompanied.

At the business session which preceded the musical numbers it was decided to accept Mr. Ladow's offer

concerning the use of the Carlton Cafe rooms as a meeting place, the Cafe under the new arrangement furnishing the teas at the rate of \$25 for a hundred people.

The delegate and alternate to the Biennial convention of the Federated Woman's Clubs of America, which takes place in Los Angeles next June, were elected. They are Mrs. C. E. Lobinger and Mrs. A. P. Parker, both of whom will be in California at that time.

Mrs. William Morris made another appeal for women to aid in furnishing candles and foods for sale at the American Woman's Exchange Shop. There was a record call for divinity fudge last week and the divinity was not forthcoming. Mrs. Morris remarked that the demand always exceeds the supply. She also announced that the Shop expects to move shortly to Bubbling Well Road, opposite the Race Course, when a tea room will be a feature.

It was announced that the Nominating Committee will meet at Mrs. Hudson's rooms, Kalee Hotel, at 10.30 a.m. Monday. The Club Music Department will meet Friday afternoon with Mrs. Beebe, 207 North Szechuen Road.

## 4,000 FENGTIEN TROOPS NOW IN LANHSIEN, CHIHILI

Chang Tso-lin's Men Come In Suddenly, Though Why Is Unknown

China Press Correspondence

Lanhsien, Chihli, March 2.—The troops of Gen. Chang Tso-lin from Mukden continue to occupy this city, about 4,000 strong. A very intelligent young Chinese gentleman who was invited to dine with the officer's mess today was unable to learn anything of their plans or objective, save that General Chang Hsu-wu, a special friend of Chang Tso-lin, returned today to headquarters at Mukden. He was also told that the troops are under strict orders not to molest either mission property or Japanese premises. Fifteen or twenty additional Japanese soldiers have arrived to strengthen the Japanese guard at the railroad station, but the rumored Japanese invasion has not materialised.

Four thousand soldiers forcibly taking quarters in a city of two thousand families is not a pleasant experience for the inhabitants, who are rapidly learning that discretion

is the better part of valor and that a prompt answer turneth away wrath—and may save one from being knocked down. No blood has been shed as yet, but there are some sore heads among those who have been so careless as to show ignorance or discourtesy.

The presence of the soldiers here has something to do with the arrival some days ago at Chinwangtao of the first shipload of guns and ammunition under the Japanese Arms Agreement; but just what the connection is even the best informed Chinese do not know. Questioning the soldiers reveals nothing, as they either say they do not know or make wild guesses as to whom they are going to fight.

The most likely story told is that the rifles and ammunition (which are said to be German arms taken from Tientsin) have all been seized and sent on East to Fengtien; while the soldiers sent here to Lanhsien are to intercept and if necessary give battle to the troops from Peking in case they come and attempt to recover the arms for their own use. Among other wild rumors is the one that the Japanese are about to seize the Eastern Districts.

Why a portion of the troops coming here are hastening to Yangtientsze and Chienanhsien, 70 li to the North, no one can understand. Cars are being commandeered wholesale, a familiar sight being a merchant or farmer standing by the roadside entirely surrounded by his goods, cart and mules gone with the soldiers. Not a cart has been heard in the street here since Sunday.

Miss Dyer of the Methodist Mission has been unable to get away, partly owing to the difficulty of securing a cart and partly because of possible danger to the girls' school. One girl came into school yesterday and rode the lead mule the last ten li, sending the cart back home with the other one so as to avoid it being seized.

All schools and government buildings in the city have been seized and occupied, and not a few private houses. The soldiers have entered the two Mission Schools and the church premises and looked around, but have been very courteous and not offered to molest them. Others have not fared so well. A wealthy man's home next door was forcibly broken into and the soldiers came and go at will. On the whole, however, their behavior is excellent, probably because it seems the best policy to let them have their own way.

An inch of snow, the first of the season, fell in this region yesterday to the delight of the farmers.

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39 NANKING ROAD

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TO LET on Nanking Road, Building suitable for offices or store.

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## HOUSES FOR RENT

In both settlements, detached houses, all modern improvements.

## China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 NANKING ROAD

"Now is the time to correct the unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance"

President Wilson

Any man or woman who looks beyond the needs of the day must come to the conclusion that a saving, conserving policy is the only safe one to pursue.

Wastefulness and extravagance get one nowhere but into trouble.

Economy, industry and thrift are the guiding stars to opportunity, success and happiness.

When you see how easy and profitable it is to save, you will of your own accord soon cut out careless, useless waste and extravagance.

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## TSINANFU OFFICIALS ACTIVE AGAINST PLAGUE

Get Co-operation Of People  
And Expect To Have Dis-  
ease Under Control

**China Press Correspondence**  
Tsinanfu, March 2.—The house-to-house inspection by the police of Tsinanfu has been in progress four days now, without revealing any further cases of plague. So far as known, the people have made no trouble over this inspection, seeming to be aware of the danger of the disease owing to the thousands of placards issued by the Anti-Plague Committee and posted up all over the city by the agents of the Standard Oil Company and the British-American Tobacco Company. These seem to have had a very salutary effect upon the people.

The Shantung Railway Administration (Japanese) has suspended all east-bound railway passenger-traffic west of Changtien; and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway is selling no tickets between Tschow and Tsinanfu at any of the local railway stations. Passengers may leave the train at any of these stations, but none may enter it.

General Chiang, the head of the Plague Prevention Commission, arrived here last evening, together with Mr. S. C. Shu, the Managing Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, and Dr. Kitashima, the eminent Japanese bacteriologist, who is acting as adviser to the Plague Prevention Commission. They will probably spend several days here, investigating the course taken by the contagion southward to Pengpu, Fengyang, and Tsinan.

If no more cases are reported by the police within the next two or three days, it seems probable that the quarantine can be safely raised, and railway traffic resumed as usual.

A meeting of the Plague Prevention Committee was held in the Governor's Yamen Wednesday at 9 a.m. at which six Chinese officials, the British and Japanese Consuls, the Surgeon-General of the Japanese forces in Tsinanfu, three other Japanese Doctors, one English and one American doctor were present.

Dr. Sugaya reported that he had been to the house which was considered under quarantine, and that people were going in and out quite freely, and that the younger brother of the dead man had been allowed to leave.

Sung Ting-chang, head of the Police Department replied that the younger brother is half insane and cannot look after himself. He was therefore allowed to be taken away by his relatives. Sung also said that it is not sure whether the first case in that compound was really plague or not, but it seems quite clear that the last two did not die of plague, for the woman died of an abortion, and the man saw his wife and his brother both dead, and died of a broken heart.

The Japanese doctor (Sugaya) replied that Dr. Jendrich, a Chinese and one American doctor had been to the place and had taken a specimen of the serum from the lungs; that these slides showed the germ of the plague, and could be referred to if necessary. It was then decided that the younger brother of the dead man and the relatives who had taken him away should be found and put in quarantine.

The following recommendations were then made by the Japanese, speaking for the medical committee:

1. That the streets where the plague cases were found be kept under strict quarantine.

2. That as the plague is in the city, all the city gates except one or two be closed, and soldiers and doctors be put at those left open to examine all those who pass especially those of the poorer class who live crowded together.

3. That the city be divided into districts, and that inspection be made from house to house. If there are not enough doctors, students from the Medical College of the Shantung Christian University should be asked to help.

4. That all beggars in the city should be collected in the East Suburb and quarantined for five days.

5. That as the dead man in the city was a Tsinpu policeman, all the policemen of the Tsinpu Railway must be quarantined.

6. That hereafter any-one who dies whether of plague or not must be inspected by doctors.

Sung Ting-chang said that house-to-house inspection is already being made by the police. The Japanese Consul said that the police alone cannot make a satisfactory inspection.

The discussion then turned to the location of Quarantine Stations, and each official objected to locating a station anywhere near his particular district. A quarantine station at the Tsinpu Railway station was suggested and rejected. The burning of the bodies of the dead was suggested by the Japanese consul, but rejected by the Chinese as being against their traditions.

It was finally decided to turn over the building of quarantine stations to the Police Department.

A leaflet describing the dangers of plague in simple language was decided to be distributed among the people, and the meeting adjourned.

## New British Films To Be Seen Next Week

A new batch of British official war films will arrive in Shanghai for showing on March 16. They include a feature which should be received with more than usual interest here in the shape of pictures of the Chinese Labor battalions at the front. There will be also scenes of the "Women's Land Army," the Portuguese expeditionary forces, photographic records of the repairing of the war torn districts and numerous topical gazettes. The booking for the performance, which is under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser, is now open at Moutrie's.

## HANGCHOW TO HAVE ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Dr. Duncan D. Main Takes  
Initiative And Wins Sup-  
port Of Officials

**China Press Correspondence**  
Hangchow, March 2.—The need for an isolation hospital in Hangchow has been under discussion for years. At one time a bill was presented in the Provincial Assembly providing for the establishment of such an institution but it failed of passage.

It has remained for Dr. Duncan D. Main, the pioneer of so many enterprises which have brought progress and blessing to Hangchow, to take the first actual step looking to the opening of such a hospital. The hospital will be opened through the co-operation of Military Governor Yang Shan-teh, who has made an initial donation of \$3,000, and of Civil Governor Chu Yao-san, who has made a gift of \$2,000. An annual grant has also been provided for out of Provincial Treasury.

The need of an isolation hospital has been pressed home during the past few months by the prevalence of diphtheria and scarlet fever throughout the city. Both of these diseases have been rampant and the results have been deadly; one wonder, however, that with no precautionary measures against their spread the toll of deaths is not larger.

Both Dr. Main and the city are to be congratulated on this newly projected enterprise.

## America Acts Against Manila Enemy Firms

Messrs. Spitzel, Derham And  
Others Named Govern-  
ment Receivers

All German and Austrian business concerns in the Philippines are now either closed or operating under receivership of the American Government, according to news received here yesterday. Action was taken by Governor General Harrison, in the name of the alien property custodian, and all the firms were patrolled by officers and men of the Philippine Constabulary. Businessmen of Manila were asked to serve as receivers for the various enemy firms and some of the firms were thus enabled to continue business as usual.

Among those who accepted appointments as receivers were Mr. Adolph Spitzel, of the Manila branch of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, and Mr. Charles S. Derham, a Manila merchant, both of whom are well known locally. Mr. Archibald Harrison, brother to the governor general, has been named agent of the alien property custodian and has opened offices in conjunction with the Philippine National Bank, which will probably handle the accounts of the seized firms.

The seizure of the firms throughout the islands came with unexpected suddenness, orders from Washington being received late in the evening and the seizure effected between midnight and dawn.

It is notable that Behn Meyer and Company, a British Corporation under the laws of the Straits Settlements, has been placed in receivership under a British citizen because the company is capitalised by Germans. It is said that Mr. W. D. Pemberton, formerly of Smith, Bell and Company, will be named for the position.

All of the men named for receiverships are well known businessmen of Manila, and were secured by appeals to patriotism, since it is said there will be little or no remuneration for the duty. At the present time only the Manila offices of the seized firms are operating, the provincial branches being closed pending instructions from Washington.

The action against enemy aliens has not been confined to the firms themselves, but individuals also are feeling the government's action. While no specific instructions have been received in the island capital, most Allied concerns are discharging Germans and Austrians in their employ. It is believed that these individuals, most of whom are without resources, will be sent to American internment camps.

Only one case of resistance against government action in seizing firms has been reported. Ernest Israel, manager of the German Dispensary, has been discharged by the receiver, Mr. J. S. Smith, on the grounds that he refused to co-operate in the activities of the new administration of the firm.

## Boy Scouts Meet This Afternoon

The annual meeting of the Boy Scouts Association of China, Shanghai Branch, will be held at the Ellis Kadoorie School, Carter Road, at 5.15 p.m. today. All interested in scouting, whether members of the Association or not, are invited to attend.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 6  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuni M. Mar. 8  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Mar. 12  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 16  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru M. Mar. 19  
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Mar. 12  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru Mar. 25

## Wearing Paper Trousers In Germany These Days

Lack Of Textiles Brings Forth Novel Substitute;  
Harvests Are Poor

In connection with the statement in the Vorwarts on the subject of the food shortage in Germany, the London papers point out that all attempts in Germany to maintain that the grain harvest of 1917 was favorable have now long been dropped. Vague hopes were held out of a possible increase in the ration when the yield of the harvest was fully known, but these have been abandoned. An additional difficulty is the shortage of fodder, and the Food Controller has to grapple with the problem of meeting the conflicting claims of the Army, of agriculture, industry, and transport. Substitute fodders have proved deficient in nutritive properties.

This winter, it is true, more potatoes are available than last year, but they are needed for human food, and cannot, however loud the demand, be used as fodder. As a consequence horses are so underfed that they are incapable of performing their work, animals yield no fat, and cows no milk.

Large quantities of potatoes were lifted from the ground before being ripe, and delivered to the towns rotten. Delays in loading furthermore resulted in many consignments going bad in the trucks, and finally, when they reached the towns, there was a lack of storage room. Large quantities were thus wasted. Transport and storage have presented exceptional difficulties. There are not enough railway trucks, and improper storage means that frost plays havoc with the potatoes and the cold in Germany is much more intense than here.

### Onion And Cabbage Famine

Other vegetables are also scarce, especially in the principal towns. In October already there was a ten days' famine in Berlin, cabbages, onions, and other vegetables being unobtainable in the market halls. Onions are exceptionally scarce, and while carrots are plentiful, they are extensively used for fodder. Also large stocks are commandeered for drying for Army use. On the other hand, fruit appears to have yielded a good harvest, so that there has been a good supply of jam.

The milk supply has been steadily deteriorating all over Germany. There are fewer milk cows, and they give less milk owing to the poor food they receive. A milk famine is expected during the winter in many places. The price of milk is rising, and farmers are accused of refusing to dispose of their milk. Paper has become so scarce that

some provincial newspapers are using low grade colored paper. To make up for the tobacco shortage, old hops, ground and blended with tobacco, are being used as smoking mixture. This has had the effect of raising the price of hops, Rose, cherry, lime, sunflower, and artichoke leaves are also being mixed with tobacco, and the pleasures of the pipe-loving German, one imagines, are somewhat dimmed when he sits down to his smoke, and finds into the bargain that there is no longer an unlimited supply of beer. This latter deprivation is due to the failure of the barley crop. Brewing is a huge industry in Germany; it is estimated that 150,000,000 is sunk in it.

### Wooden Shoes

Leather has almost completely disappeared. Boots with wooden soles are worn even by the better-class, and it is stated that fully 30 to 40 per cent of the soldiers at the front are wearing wooden-soled boots. The "standard" shoes that are being produced contain only 10 per cent of leather; the remaining 90 per cent consist of a lining of impregnated paper with a leather covering for the uppers and a light wooden sole. In many cases the uppers are made of old ship's sails, tent awnings, and cuttings of cloth. Tailors, as well as housewives, complain that they cannot obtain sufficient sewing cotton, only 10 per cent of the peace output being permitted, and cotton is indispensable to household requirements, for the shortage of new clothes compels the constant repair of the old. All possible encouragement is given to the use of substitute spinning materials. "Patriotic" exhibitions are held to make the public acquainted with substitute fibres of nettle and the like. Paper yarns are gaining in importance. Trousers and whole suits are made of paper. What their strength is cannot be said. Spinning paper, however, is far from plentiful.

Prices of cloth have gone up enormously, as the following table will show:

Per meter. Before war. Now.  
Woolen cloth ... 3/- 4/6 40/- 53/-  
Velvet ... 4/6 9/- 40/- 50/-  
Silk ... 5/- 8/- 25/- 35/-  
Worsted ... 6/-10/- 40/- 50/-  
Shirting ... 6d. 6/- 7/-  
Collars have advanced from 6d. and 1s. each to 1s. 9d. and 2s. 9d., shoelaces from 1/2d. per pair to 6 1/2d., and stockings from 1s. 4d. and 2s. 9d. per pair to 12s. and 15s. per pair.

## AMERICAN WIRELESS ENCIRCLES THE GLOBE

Allied Propaganda Now Being  
Sent Around The World  
By Washington

War propaganda by wireless telegraph in the interests of the Allies is now being spread to remote sections of the world by the United States Government. This is being done, it is said, not only to give official war reports publicity, but also to controvert highly colored propaganda emanating from the big German wireless station at Nauen. The American chain of wireless stations is now completed with the opening of communications between Washington and Cavite, Philippine Islands, via the radio station at Pearl Harbor, Honolulu.

The construction of the Cavite radio tower had been going on for

several months past, and communication was established nearly three months ago. Under favorable conditions it is said that the station can pick up messages nearly 10,000 miles distant. Its regular operating radius, however, is estimated at approximately 4,700 miles.

The American government news service was established on February 12 and, working in conjunction with the Atlantic station, San Diego, Cal., Pearl Harbor, Cavite, Rome, Italy, and Lyons, France, it will completely encircle the globe. It is said also that for some time the American government has been sending messages from the former German wireless station at Sayville to controvert propaganda of the enemy.

It is said that the big station at Cavite is within "listening" distance of most parts of Europe and that much of the talk from Nauen is recorded. Except under unusually favorable static conditions, however, the Philippines radio cannot convey news to all the European capitals.

## "War Literature," Is Church Lecture

A lecture on "The Literature of the War" by the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, will be given, before the Union Church Literary and Social Guild this evening. The meeting will be held in the Church lecture hall.

## Obituary

Mr. Thomas R. Sayle

The funeral of Mr. Thomas R. Sayle, Chief Officer of the s.s. Esang, who passed away Sunday, took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday. The Rev. A. J. Walker officiated. Mr. J. Tiffin and family were the chief mourners and Captains Lake, Baker and Hannigan and Messrs. Murdoch, Loggins, Burton and Leach acted as pall-bearers. Mr. W. F. Inglis of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., and a large number of other friends were present. Because of the special request that no flowers be sent, only members of the family of the deceased gave floral tributes.

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## END NEAR IN TURKEY, WRITER'S PREDICTION

Country On Verge Of Starvation, Says Midhat Bey

PALESTINE FINAL BLOW

Economic Miseries In Constantinople Is Impetus To Separate Peace Move

Geneva, Jan. 18.—Kamal Midhat Bey, grandson of Midhat Pasha, the Turkish patriot and Grand Vizier, the author of the short-lived Turkish Constitution, has just founded a "League of Peace and Liberty," the principal objects of which are:

To persuade the Turkish Government to make separate peace.

To unite and reconcile the various nationalities which make up the Ottoman Empire.

To modernise Turkey.  
I called on him this afternoon, writes Mr. G. C. Segre in the Daily News on January 5, not only to hear details about the "League of Peace and Liberty" referred to above, but also to learn the truth about Turkey from one who, in spite of exile, has his finger upon the pulse of that unhappy land.

**The Finishing Blow**  
Midhat Bey turned over a sheet of papers. "In spite of the censorship and the secret police," he said, "these reports continue to reach us about conditions and the state of feeling in Constantinople. Turkey has reached the end of its tether. The capture of Jerusalem has probably proved the finishing blow, although, goaded on by the Germans, the Young Turk Government may still continue to tyrannise over the people a little longer."

"The latest report from Constantinople emphasises the tremendous impression made by the capture of Jerusalem not only upon the masses of the people, but even upon influential members of the Committee of Union and Progress. The unwillingness or the inability of Germany to help Turkey has occasioned a feeling of revulsion among pro-German circles which may have far-reaching consequences. The "stop-the-war" or "separate peace" movement in Constantinople derives its principal impetus from the economic miseries of the people rather than from any feeling of dismay at the dwindling of Turkish power and prestige. The terrible conditions of the poorer classes cannot easily be exaggerated."

"The population of Constantinople in the main is starving, ill-clad, and to a large extent homeless. Clothing is unobtainable, and the poor go about or huddle listlessly in their rags. Food of any nutritive value is unobtainable except by the Young Turk millionaires, who, partly by corruption, partly by the manufacture of munitions, have made enormous fortunes out of the war."

### Enormous Food Prices

Midhat Bey consulted one of his reports. "Listen to the latest available details of prices of foodstuffs in Constantinople," he said:

Sugar, 16 (English money) the lb.

Bread, 1s. 6d. the lb.

Tea and coffee are unobtainable (a Turkish millionaire is reported to have paid recently £100 for a pound of coffee).

Figs have increased 300 per cent in price.

Even the rich cannot buy meat.

"Do you wonder the people cry aloud for vengeance upon the men who have led them into this morass? The financial situation of the country, according to the latest information, is deplorable. Bankruptcy threatens the country. An assurance of financial help from Great Britain and France would forward greatly the separate peace movement."

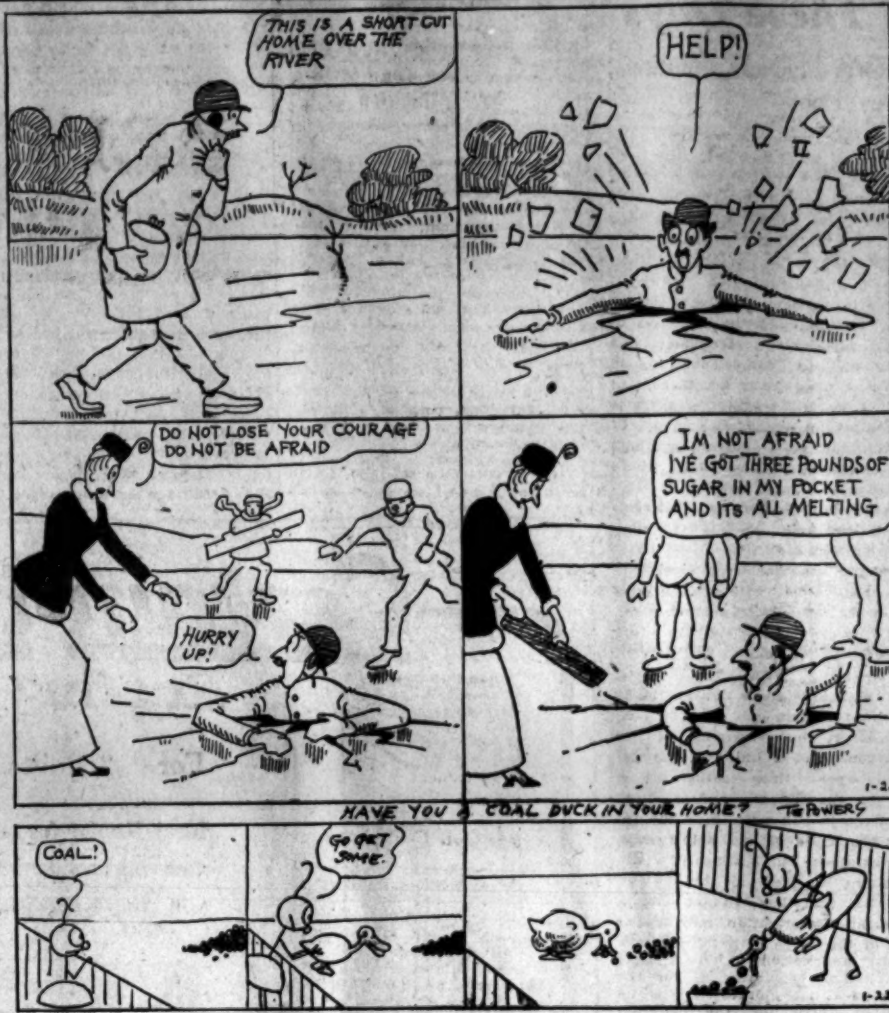
"In spite of the misery and discontent of the people there is no possibility of armed revolt. Stories of food riots in Constantinople which constantly crop up in the neutral newspapers are false. Their dependence upon the German masters and the knowledge that the British and French Governments are disinclined to discuss terms with men whom they regard as the bloodstained assassins of the Armenians render it unlikely that the Young Turk Government will offer to make a separate peace. We must have patience and wait until popular anger compels the Young Turk Government to resign. When that hour comes there will not be lacking Liberal leaders to conduct the people out of German bondage."

### Army Disorganisation

"The disorganisation which prevails in the Turkish Army is another factor making for a separate peace. The number of Turkish deserters in Asia Minor cannot be fewer than 200,000, and in spite of the menaces of the German officers this number constantly grows. Do not misunderstand me. The Turk deserts not because he is afraid, but simply because his eyes are opened to the real origin of the war and the futility of continuing it. The aim of our organization is not merely to induce our nation to make peace with the Allies, but to join them against the Teutonic Powers."

"The Turkish people," he added, "have been powerless witnesses of this cruel extermination of their Armenian brothers by bandits, who deported and massacred in hundreds of thousands. The slaughter of a million of innocent and peaceful citizens has revolted all liberal and patriotic Turks."

## Joys and Gloom By Tom Powers



## Haase Wins New Recruits To Independent Socialist

Four More Deputies Join Party Opposed To Kaiser And Pan-German Program

Four more Socialist Deputies in the Reichstag have abandoned the pro-Government Scheidemann faction of the German Social Democracy and joined the Independent Social Democratic Party, according to a report found in a recent number of the Leipziger Volkszeitung. This brings the Reichstag strength of the Haase anti-Kaiser group up to 24, against about 80 Deputies who still adhere to the old Socialist Party.

The latest recruits for the Haase faction are Alwin Brandes, Dr. August Erdmann, Johann H. D. Huttman and Ernst H. Jackel. In reporting their change of parties, the Leipziger Volkszeitung, the leading organ of the anti-Government group, lays great stress upon the fact that Brandes, Huttman, and Jackel are prominent labor union leaders, and insists that this furnishes more evidence that the General Commission of German trade unions, headed by Deputy Carl Legien, which has acted as an instrument of the Government since the outbreak of the war, by no means represents the sentiment felt by a large number of German unionists. The Haase group recently suffered a loss through the death of Arthur Stadthagen, one of its most prominent members.

Copies of German newspapers reaching New York and London show that the Independent Socialists are constantly criticizing the Government, especially in regard to its peace negotiations. These reports not only confirm the cablegrams telling of such activities, but also help to explain the wholesale arrests of Socialist leaders effected in a score of German cities on Christmas Eve. A heavily censored report in the Vorwarts of the proceedings in the Prussian Diet on Dec. 11, when Deputy Strobel, a member of the Independent Socialist Party, demanded the publication of the secret treaties existing between the Central Powers, and excoriated the Imperial Government for having refused to allow Hugo Haase, Karl Kautsky and Georg Ledebour to go to Stockholm

to confer with representatives of the Bolsheviks, shows that he said the reason why the German Government granted passports last Summer was that things were then going badly with Germany, and the Socialists were to help the Government out of its troubles. Now the Government was intoxicated with victory, and when the Bolsheviks asked to meet representatives of the German people the German Government gave passports only to the Government Socialists, among whom were corrupt rascals like Herr "Parvus," formerly an expelled beggar and conspirator and now a wealthy speculator.

Strobel also disclosed the fact that the German censorship had prevented textual reproduction of the Bolshevik

appeal to the German people. He expressed the opinion that extraordinary changes might take place in Russia in the next six months, and that, if the German Government, pursued its efforts to exploit the Russian revolution for German imperialism by sending troops from the East to seek a decision in the West, even the Bolsheviks would be compelled to reorganise the army and the war. Strobel declared that Germany had to choose not between peace or victory, but between obtaining peace by agreement or suffering ultimate collapse.

In a recent speech in the Reichstag Deputy Haase bitterly attacked the German authorities for their suppression of peace demonstrations by German workingmen and quoted as follows from an order forbidding such demonstrations issued by the General commanding the Fourth Army Corps: "Conditions have never been more favorable than now for the conclusion of a peace by our Fatherland that will secure the future of the German people and the welfare of the working class population. Consequently, I know that I am one with all serious and mature German men and women in herewith declaring that I shall meet with the proper severity every attempt of those dark worthies who, in

the decisive hour of this international struggle, treacherously handicap our brave brothers out there who are engaged in the hardest kind of fighting through untimely expressions of opinion.

"German workingmen, warm your comrades against thoughtlessness; German mothers, guard your children from harm that menaces them in taking part in public moblike gatherings.

He who takes part in these, or distributes or displays manifestos, lists, placards, &c., commits treason, and, unless there are mitigating circumstances, will be punished with imprisonment, and even death. German men and women, repel with disgust the agitators who want to drive your fathers, brothers and even the women, into the street, ostensibly in the interest of peace, but in reality to de-

liver Germany into the hands of her enemies. Enemy corruption funds play a role here."

In commenting upon this order Deputy Haase said: "If the workers in Leeds, Lyons, or Milan demonstrate in the street for peace they are hailed as the champions of peace by the entire German press; but if German workers act in the same way they are attacked."

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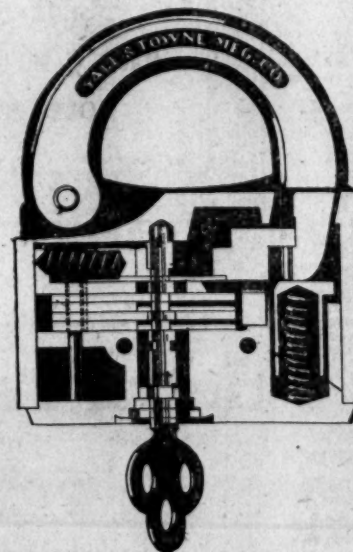
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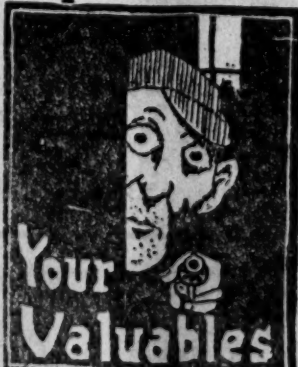
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## Status Of English Church Discussed At Meeting Here

Issue Of Self-Government, Independent Of State, Explained In Addresses

An important meeting of the Church of England Men's Society was held at the Church House last night to discuss the Archbishop of Canterbury's report on Church and State.

The feeling among English churchmen has been growing that Parliament has neither the competence, the interest, or the time to devote to Church affairs. As an instance of this it might be mentioned that since 1880 no less than 189 bills dealing with ecclesiastical matters have been brought into Parliament and of these only 21 received even discussion.

Bishop Graves of St. John's, Jamaica, in a brief speech outlined the self-government of the American Church, which in its essentials is just what the English Church evidently needs, he said.

Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, who presided over the meeting, said:

We are met to discuss the report of the Archbishop's committee on Church and State which deals with and suggests remedies for the difficulties which oppress the Church of England and circumscribe her usefulness. It has been suggested to me that the most profitable way in which I can open this discussion is to explain the plan as set forth in the draft bill and constitution which appear as appendices to the report.

The history of the Church of England is so much part of the history of England itself that it seems necessary to a proper understanding of the remedy that we should consider as shortly as may be, how the position arose that it is now sought to amend. This position is the result of predominant part played by the masterful Tudor sovereigns in the changes which followed the Reformation in England.

### Motive Of Break From Rome

The motives which inspired Henry VIII to sever our connection with Rome do not bear scrutiny, but there was one which probably appealed to Englishmen, viz., a determination to be master in their own kingdom, for the Englishmen had always been restive under the pretensions of the Pope. In 1534 the Act of Supremacy was passed which provided that the king shall be reputed the only supreme head on earth of the Church of England, and conferred on him all jurisdictions and authorities appertaining to the supreme head of the church. It is by virtue of this supremacy that the king convenes, regulates and dissolves all ecclesiastical synods or convocations. Edward VI. was a sincere supporter of the reformed faith, and the Prayer Book was compiled and first revised in his reign; it was established by Act of Parliament as was necessary under Henry's Acts. Under Mary the Act of Supremacy was of course repealed, to be re-enacted in the first year of Elizabeth. So far there does not seem to have been any strong predilection in the nation for either faith, but there was undoubtedly an advanced protestant feeling, the leading representatives of which, the first Puritans, fled the country on Mary's accession. Their return on her death added to the difficulties which soon confronted her successor.

Hallam in his "Constitutional History" thus describes the position at this time. "The two statutes enacted in the first year of Elizabeth, commonly called the acts of supremacy and uniformity, are the main links of the Anglican Church with the temporal constitution, and establish the subordination and dependency of the former; the first abrogating all jurisdiction and legislative power of ecclesiastical rulers, except under the authority of the crown, and the second prohibiting all changes of rites and discipline without the approbation of parliament. It was the constant policy of this queen to maintain her ecclesiastical prerogative and the laws she had enacted. But in following up this principle she found herself involved in many troubles, and had to contend with a religious party, quite opposite to the Romish, less dangerous indeed and inimical to her government, but full as vexatious and determined."

### Acts Still Govern Church

When it is remembered that the idea of complete ecclesiastical unity for the kingdom still prevailed, and that the queen, though in general she acted with discretion, was determined to use the power which her prerogative and the subservience of parliament gave her to that end, it is easy to see that the Anglican church, dependant as it was on her for support, was unlikely to free itself from the shackles imposed upon it by these two acts. And in fact they still govern the church.

At the beginning of Elizabeth's reign the unity of the church under

the sovereign was expected and it was long before this ideal was abandoned as unattainable. If this had been the end, then no doubt the government of the church under these two statutes would have been at least theoretically reasonable. But now that the parliament is not English, and that in so far as it is it contains many that are not members of the church, it is obvious that it is a body which cannot be expected to understand the needs of the church even if it had the time, which it has not, to deal with them. The powers which convocation once enjoyed are gone, it was consulted on two or three occasions at the time of the Reformation, notably on the framing of the Prayer-book and the thirty-nine articles. It was dissolved in 1717, and did not meet for business again until 1852; and, though its activities have steadily increased since that date, the fact that its decisions are not binding on the laity without the sanction of parliament demonstrates its incapacity as a legislative body.

The present position of the Church of England thus is that it is without power to regulate its own internal concerns, spiritual or temporal, even in the matters of small moment without action by Parliament, which has never the time and seldom the inclination to devote itself to business of this nature. This disability it is now proposed to remove and a bill to this end has been prepared by the committee to which the Archbishop has entrusted the matter.

### Provisions Of Bill

The Bill which has been prepared to this end recognises in its preamble the position of the Church as I have endeavored to outline it, and it repeals no existing law; but it contemplates change and development for it provides that "a measure passed in accordance with this Act may relate to any matter concerning the Church of England and may extend to the amendment or repeal in whole or in part of any act of Parliament including this Act." It is in the method of legislation that the great change is made. There is constituted a "Church Council," which has a constitution embodied in the schedule to the Act, which is the work of the Archbishop's committee. The Church Council initiates legislation. When this is settled in accordance with its constitution, it is entrusted to the Legislative committee of the Council who submit it to a special committee of the Privy Council called the "Ecclesiastical Committee." This Committee prepares a report on the legislation and reports to the King its opinion as to whether his assent should or should not be given to the new law. When the report is favorable, the measure is laid before Parliament and unless Parliament in forty days directs to the contrary, it has the effect of an Act of Parliament on the Royal assent being signified thereto. When the Ecclesiastical Committee reports that the measure ought not to receive the Royal assent it drops, unless Parliament directs that it shall be presented to the King. Parliament may therefore override the opinion of the Ecclesiastical Council in either direction, it does not appear that it may amend the measure. This short summary of the bill would be incomplete without drawing attention to the provisions which enable the Legislative Committee to keep full control of the measure until it gets before Parliament. It can confer with the Ecclesiastical Council, it sees the report before it is submitted to the King and it can withdraw the measure at any time before it is so reported.

Let us now turn to the preparation of the measure: it is first passed by the Church Council, which sits in three houses, constituted respectively of Bishops, Clergy and Laymen, and it has to be passed by all the Houses sitting separately.

If it affects "the doctrinal formulae or the services of the Church of England or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rites thereof" it can only be initiated in the House of Bishops, and after its discussion by the three houses it must be finally revised by the House of Bishops and accepted or rejected in the terms in which they propose it. The Legislative Committee of the Council then take charge of it and lay it before the Ecclesiastical Committee.

The scope of the legislation which may be proposed has already been laid down in the section of the bill which I have quoted, and it would appear that there will be ample authority for the Church to set its house in order if the contemplated powers are conferred on it. I have to note only one reservation and that is that the powers and functions inherent in the Episcopate are not to be interfered with.

The three houses may sit together or separately and besides their legislative power they have wide debating powers which enable them to express opinions on almost any subject which does not define the doctrine of the Church of England on any question of theology.

### Make Up Of Church Council

The Church Council consists of the House of Bishops, consisting of the Diocesan Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York, the House of Clergy, consisting of representatives of the clergy, and the House of Laymen. The clergy are to be more effectively represented than they are at present in Convocation, but inasmuch as a main object of the proposed change is to give the laity more direct interest and control in church matters, their representation requires more careful consideration. This commences in the Parish Church Council to which lay representatives are elected by those who are actual communicants, or who have been baptized and confirmed and are admissible to Holy Communion. Women may be members of the Parish Council. This Council elects such number of lay representatives to the Diocesan Conference as that Conference appoints. The lay members of the Conference together with a number of selected wage-earners and University students, representing church people belonging to these categories, elect the House of Laymen. Each diocese is entitled to a member for each 100,000 of its population. Women may not be members of the last two bodies.

This is a condemnation of the means by which the Church of England hopes to break its chains and to go forward in a course of enlargement. The machinery, if it is set up, will enable the Church to place in the hands of the parish Councils such powers as they may properly enjoy; an exercise of those powers will assuredly lead to an extension of the interests of churchmen and churchwomen in the life and health of the Church. So too with the Diocesan Conferences and the Church Council, until equipped with a greater unity and co-ordinated councils our great Church may go boldly forward in her service to God and the Nation.

After Sir Haviland had concluded the Very Rev. A. J. Walker called for expressions of opinion as to whether forward a settlement. Mr. Edney Page spoke of the lack of interest in the laity. Miss Paterson pleaded for a better educated laity.

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### News Briefs

Sir Robert Bredon, who has been confined to the General Hospital, is progressing rapidly. Lady Bredon has arrived from Peking.

Judge Skinner Turner of the British Supreme Court accompanied by Mr. R. A. Neale, assistant clerk of the Court, left Shanghai yesterday for Tientsin, where a civil action is pending for trial before him.

The Chinese alleged to be a slayer of Sergeant Con Hamilton, who met his death while conducting a search party in the Bubbling Well district, will be tried at the Mixed Court next Tuesday.

A neat and handy clothbound cover for enclosing the telephone directory has been received with the compliments of Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd. The cover besides forming a protection against wear and tear on the directory has a blank memo space for jotting down numbers subject to frequent call.

A Chinese was given three years' imprisonment and expulsion yesterday at the Mixed Court for manufacturing counterfeit ten-cent and twenty-cent pieces. A set of machinery for the minting of these coins was found at the house of the accused, who admitted having made a few coins, although, he said, they could not be circulated because they did not bear enough resemblance to the genuine pieces.

### 3,000 Yards Advance Made In Palestine

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—An official despatch from Palestine reports: We advanced northwards a maximum depth of 3,000 yards on a frontage of twelve miles across; and westward of the Jerusa'em-Nablus Road with little opposition.

### ITALY'S WAR LOAN PROGRESS

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Rome, March 3.—The Third War Loan has already reached five milliards of Lire, exceeding the previous War Loan by two milliards.

### The Frawley Company

"The Thirteenth Chair," three-act drama by Bayard Vellier, which thrilled New York audiences for two seasons, will have its first presentation at the Lyceum tonight by the Frawley Company.

Another crowded house expressed approval of "A Successful Calamity" at its second performance by the Frawley company last night. The cast maintained its high standard throughout and the audience left in a cheery mood.

A special matinee of "It Pays to Advertise," the farce which found such favor last week at the Lyceum, is announced for next Saturday at 3 p.m. by the management. This laughable production, written by Roi Cooper Megrue and Walter Hackett, has proved one of the greatest individual successes the company has scored here and bo-king for the extra performance is expected to go with a rush. It will be the first matinee performance which the Frawley have given in Shanghai.

Mr. Phil Carlton, popular throughout the Far East, both as an actor and as manager for Mr. Bandman, arrived in Shanghai last night, to assume the management of the Frawley company on the long southern tour which it is to make. Nothing worth mentioning happened on the trip north, he said, except that the ship delivered his trunks to somebody at Singapore. "Here I am practically without a single change of disguise," he lamented.

### CANADIAN VOTE RESULTS

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Ottawa, March 3.—In the final returns of the recent General Election the Union Government has received 158,382 civilian and 191,510 military votes more than the Opposition and the Government has a majority of 69 seats in Parliament.

### Shanghai Golf Club Dates

The Shanghai Golf Club competition for the Campbell Shield has been postponed until Saturday and Sunday, March 23 and 24, to avoid conflicting with the Paper Hunt Club races of next Saturday. It is also announced that the Monthly Cup Competition will be played on March 16 and 17 and that the match between the Shanghai Golf Club and the Junior Golf Club will be played on March 24. The Tombstone Competition will take place during the Easter holidays, March 29 to 31.

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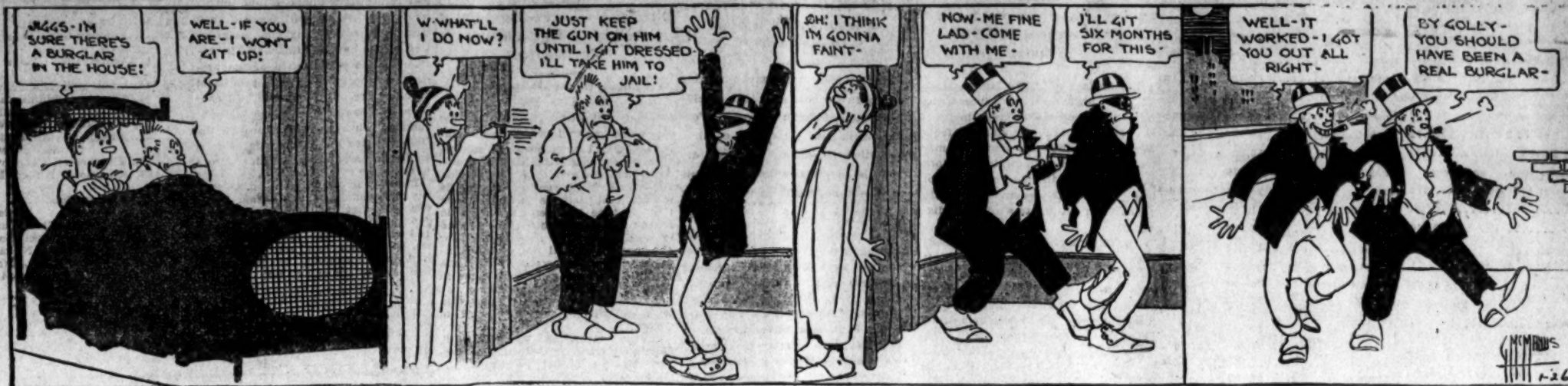
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



## A Study Of The Chihli Flood Problem © By B. Van der Veen

IN connection with the series of lectures given under the auspices of the North China Union Language School at the British and United States Legations alternately in Peking, one of the most interesting of the series was delivered March 1. The subject was "The Problem of River Conservancy in Chihli" and the lecturer was Mr. H. van der Veen, Adviser to the National Conservancy Bureau and specially appointed Adviser to Mr. Heung Hsi-ling, Director-General of Flood Relief and River Conservancy in Chihli. Mr. van der Veen's lecture, which was illustrated by a specially prepared map, put the whole problem very clearly and succinctly before his hearers, and as the Shanghai public has subscribed liberally to the Chihli Relief Fund, it may be interested in the lecture, which was as follows:—

Anyone asked to talk about Conservancy questions in this vast country, must always find it difficult to select a particular subject, not because there are so few but, on the contrary, because there are so many

subjects worth studying as, e.g., the Yellow river, the Sang River near Changsha, the Hwai river, the Wei river, the Grand Canal, the R. in Chihli and many others. It is really difficult to make a choice. However, when I was on this occasion honored with the request to deliver a lecture this difficulty did not present itself because the catastrophe of last summer has put every other problem in the background. I will tell you therefore something about the problem of River Conservancy in this province.

You see here before you a map showing the watercourses of Chihli with all their tributaries. The lines almost connecting the places of origin of the branches of the main rivers represent the watershed, that is the boundary of the catchment basin of each river. The entire river system is divided into five such basins, which are respectively drained by the Pei-Ho, the Yung-Ting-

Ho, the Ta-Ching-Ho, the De-Ya-Ho and the South G. Canal or rather the W. Ho. These catchment basins together aggregate 80,000 square miles, of which about 50,000 are mountainous.

Owing to the climatic conditions in these regions the rivers give only very little water during the greater part of the year whilst during the rainy season, that is during the months July, August and September, heavy rainfalls may occur within very short periods, resulting in sudden freshets which recede as quickly as they come, leaving the river again almost dry as soon as the rain has stopped. The volume of water brought down on such occasions is considerable and would require for each river a large outlet. Unfortunately these do not exist. There is as a matter of fact only one outlet and that a very small one, that is the Hai Ho. To give you an idea how insufficient this river is, let me tell you that its maximum capacity is 30,000 cub. feet per second and that the Hun Ho alone brings down as much as about 200,000 cub. feet during freshets; and if we add to this quantity the discharge of the other rivers it is not to be wondered at that inundations are regular occurrences. If there only had existed natural storm drains where the water could have been let back for some time, it would not have been so bad; but there are no such reserves, so that all the water that comes down in excess of the volume disposed of by the Hai Ho has to go elsewhere, and the river has no alternative but to leave its bed and overflow the country. Every year such inundations take place, usually only along one or two rivers at the same time, but occasionally by unfortunate chance, as for example this year, simultaneously along all the rivers.

Now the inadequate outlet may be the explanation for floods immediately above Tientsin and even have a bad influence on the river higher up, but can not be the only cause of floods along the upper reaches, so there must be another explanation to account for those disasters. As a matter of fact such inundations are the result of the unsatisfactory state of the rivers themselves. That they are in such a bad condition is due to the enormous amount of silt which the freshets bring down from the mountains. You see, all the rivers in this province take their rise in the hills west of the Peking-Hankow railway line and as these are all covered by the so-called yellow earth or loess which even fills the valleys, a material that is very easily washed away by water, the rivers carry down enormous quantities of this soil. As long as the current is strong enough to keep all the material which it took away from the hillsides in suspension, no harm is done, but in the plain the slope is much more gentle than in the hills, consequently the current weakens and drops its burden which

it can no longer carry. In this way the river bed gets raised gradually to such an extent that it is no longer able to cope with the amount of water which it receives during freshets, and inundations are the inevitable result whereby not seldom the river takes an entire new course. This is a process to which all rivers are liable more or less and it only depends upon the nature of the soil in the hills where the rivers take their rise whether the plain-building, as it is called, is very marked or not.

Owing to the peculiar loss formation of which I spoke a while ago plain-building is in this instance very conspicuous. I think more than anywhere else in the world. And as it is it can not be stopped but will only end when the hills have been washed clean or such a slope has been created weak to keep all the soil, which the river brings down, in suspension. Rather a hopeless prospect, is it not? Now very promising at any rate. But if we consider, moreover, that the water heavily laden with silt, wanting a strong current to carry it down, is already hampered by an insufficient outlet, it must be clear that an insufficient outlet, which causes an extra reduction in the velocity, makes matters still worse.

Now the question is, is it possible to remove the causes which brought those conditions about, and if so what has to be done? Yes, it is possible; for although this most deplorable state of affairs is the natural result of the excessive silt and an insufficient outlet, it must be clear that as it is natural, and both can therefore be removed, for they are both due to unskillful and at the same time unhelpless interference by man. I will explain how this is. As I have said already, the geological features of the mountains account for the fact that the rivers in this province bring down more silt than perhaps any other river. But nevertheless if the hills had been covered with forests instead of being bare, the water would not have been able to carry out its process of erosion of the hillsides and the rivers would not have brought down more silt than is caused by scouring of the river banks. Now all these hills were once covered with vegetation, but as the people in the hills wanted land for cultivation and those in the plain, increasing in number, wanted more wood for timber or fuel, the forests that once covered the mountains became thinner and thinner, until at present practically no trace of them is left, and the unprotected soil is left to the mercy of the rain and the winds. Thus, during torrential showers, which sometimes occur during the summer months, the water rushing down the hillsides unhindered by vegetation or roots of plants and gaining in velocity and power, carries with it such an enormous soil that when the torrents arrive in the valleys below they rather resemble liquid mud than water. It is evident that re-forestation of these barren hills will therefore do away with the silt evil, for not only will the soil be protected against the direct attack of the falling rain but it will also be better able to withstand the force of the water which runs down, since it will be kept together by the roots of plants and trees. In addition

to a great part of the precipitation will be absorbed by the vegetation so that the amount eventually reaching the valley below will be smaller, and at the same time will come down slowly and spread over a longer period, and not, as is the case now, in fierce torrents a few hours after the rainfall, as the roots of the trees and plants, which keep the soil together, form a kind of sponge which acts as a reservoir and which will continue to feed the river long after the times of freshets are past.

We now come to the second principal cause of the deterioration of the rivers, that is the insufficient outlet. I have said already that this is due to human interference. And so it is, for nothing else but the so famous Grand Canal is to blame. This sounds like a serious accusation does it not? But I will explain how it happened. As the question is rather complicated, the influence of the Canal on the various rivers differs very much, I will go a little more in detail and will so far as time permits deal with each river separately.

Before the Canal was constructed the Hai Ho served as far as I can ascertain only as outlet for the Pei Ho, the Hun Ho and the Ta Ching Ho. But when the transportation of tribute rice to the capital became a question of such vital importance that it was considered necessary to make a waterway connecting Peking with the South, great changes were brought about. And as it was done without due appreciation of the importance of free and unhindered courses for the various rivers that had to be used, or if this appreciation existed then at any rate without sufficient hydraulic knowledge to provide adequate means for offsetting any obstruction caused, the entire drainage system became upset.

The canal was made as follows. So far as was possible river courses were followed. This for example the canal from Tung Chow to Tientsin is nothing but the Pei Ho. South of Tientsin the canal was constructed by connecting the Pei Ho with the Fu Yang Ho and this again with the Wei Ho, following the course of the two last named rivers as far as possible without deviating too much from the general southerly direction of the canal. This of itself would not have done much harm, but instead of letting the Fu Yang Ho and the Wei Ho retain their outlets to the sea, the former was entirely diverted and connected with the Ta Ching Ho, by what is now called the De Ya Ho, whilst the Wei Ho was forced to follow the Canal as far as Tientsin so that from that moment the Hai Ho had to cope with the flood waters of all the rivers. Certainly a few outlets were made to deal with the freshets in the Wei Ho but as the canal was only constructed for the purpose of navigation and not with any consideration for drainage or other requirements, its dimensions were naturally far below the capacity necessary to deal with freshets effectively, so that generally the canal banks had already burst before flood escapes could give sufficient relief.

Just look on the map and you will see at once in what an unfavorable position the country along the upper reaches of the Wei Ho was placed. Not only is there no other escape for the flood waters than the Hai Ho but the Canal itself

is absolutely insufficient. In a way this is good, for if the canal had a larger capacity Tientsin would be far worse off than it is now. Also, the Fu Yang Ho and Fu Ta Ho districts are in a very bad plight; they have not a sufficient outlet either, for the De Ya Ho is only a small river; but even if it had been larger it would only have conveyed the water as far as Tientsin and as it can not escape quickly enough from there, that district would always have been inundated instead of the country farther away.

You see, with the knowledge of engineering which the Chinese possessed a thousand years ago, they were forced to divert the entire Wei Ho into the canal, because otherwise there would not have been enough water available during the dry season as the river brings then only very little. And so the canal was just given sufficient capacity to cope with the minimum discharge. Needless to say that by so doing the drainage of the country westward was sacrificed.

The construction of a canal at right angles to the general direction of the water courses of a country is a very difficult problem, and can not be undertaken without the most disastrous consequences unless it is done with full understanding and appreciation of the difficulties that have to be faced, and possessed at the same time the engineering knowledge required to overcome them. This the Chinese had not, and even today they are not much further, although now at least they begin to understand that such a

thing as hydraulic engineering exists. In it not strange that in a country like this, where the welfare of the greater part of the population depends on the condition of the rivers, so very little about this particular branch of engineering is known? I think that it is due to the fact that, although there have been Chinese Engineers who possessed some elementary knowledge of hydraulics, as many of their great works still in existence bear out, with the death of such a man his knowledge died with him and did not serve, as is the case with us, as a foundation for the study of a later generation. In other words hydraulics was never taken up as a science and was consequently never taught. Thus the knowledge of river engineering remained largely individual and never rose to the status of a science born from the experience of others. Then again, there is the firm belief that water is subject to the influence of numerous gods who in the shape of snakes, turtles, frogs, etc., etc., sometimes show themselves to us mortals as the Chinese pretend, instead of being ruled by natural laws, which makes it more difficult still for river engineering to become a science. There are many works, the Grand Canal amongst them, which are great in conception but invariably their execution is incomplete and often in serious conflict with hydrostatics.

But this is between brackets. We will now see what is happening the Canal had on the other steps.

(To be Continued)

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Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.  
London office: 2 Bishopsgate  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:  
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.  
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:  
Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 15,000,000  
Total ..... \$32,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.  
Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.  
P. C. Butcher, Esq.  
A. H. Compton, Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
W. L. Patten, Esq.  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong-N. J. STRASS.

Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:  
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.  
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000.  
Reserve Fund ..... 26,900,000.  
Kpg. Tls.  
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 2,500,000.  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000.

Head Office: PETERSBURG.  
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.  
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:  
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.  
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:  
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.  
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.  
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.  
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital ..... H.\$2,000,000  
Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H.\$1,571,500  
Reserve Fund ..... H.\$ 120,000  
Investment reserve fund ..... H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:  
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:  
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$60,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital:  
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00  
Chinese Mercantile Community ..... 2,312,500.00  
Total ..... \$12,312,500.00  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,892,564.88

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:  
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000  
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President: Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office: 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:  
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ..... " 36,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... " 22,100,000

London Bankers:  
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:  
Bombay, London, Shanghai, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dalny, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tokio, Hongkong, New York, Tsingtau, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kailuen, Peking, Rangoon, Kobe, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.  
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 200,000.00  
Reserve ..... \$ 10,000.00  
Deposits (June 30, 1917) ..... \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted. Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00  
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,090.00  
Total ..... U.S. \$7,848,090.00

Head Office:  
55 Wall Street, New York  
National City Bank Building.

London Office:  
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:  
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Shanghai, Cebu, Panama, Singapore, Colon, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, San Pedro de Yokohama, Hongkong, Macoris.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:  
Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Venezuela, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Moscow, Russia, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 60,000,000 (about \$15,000,000)  
Reserve Fund: Guilders 11,595,461 (about \$2,948,363)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.  
Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:  
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Teluk-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Peking, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Teluk-Japas, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Sourabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:  
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.  
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.  
SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.  
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at 4 per annum. For 12 months at 5 per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorized Capital ..... \$1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 582,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 900,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:  
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches & Agencies.

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Keping Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.  
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
35 Seeshuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.  
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-Up) Yen 30,000,000  
Reserve Yen 18,750,000  
Deposits Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:  
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yama, Shimane, Mori, Wakamatsu, Kure, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:  
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED  
New York Bankers:  
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA, Manager.

2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.  
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.  
3536 General Office.

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## Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital ..... \$2,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:  
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushieh, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaohsing, Hsuehchow, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Tsingkianpu.

Shanghai Branch  
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.  
W. D. KEE, Sub-Manager.

## Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice  
Destination. Mail. Close Daily. a.m. p.m.  
Shanghai-Nanking Train.  
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China. 7.00  
Soochow, Wush, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places 8.00  
Soochow, Wush, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China 11.30  
Soochow, Wush, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China 11.30  
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## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 12	17 noon	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
13	11.00	Seattle etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	11.00	Tacoma & Seattle	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
15	11.00	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
16	11.00	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 7	11.00	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	11.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	11.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	11.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	11.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yasuni maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	11.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Penna	Rus.	R.V.F.
18	11.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	11.00	Yokohama	Oni maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	11.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikago maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
London etc.	Kitaco maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
7	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	4.00	Ningpo	Taihsun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
9	4.00	Ningpo	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
10	4.00	Ningpo	Sinkian	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	4.00	Ningpo	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12	4.00	Ningpo	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
13	4.00	Ningpo	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
14	4.00	Ningpo	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
15	4.00	Ningpo	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
16	4.00	Ningpo	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
17	4.00	Ningpo	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
18	4.00	Ningpo	China	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 7	4.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonhsin	Br.	J. M. & Co.
8	4.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobu maru	Jap.	M. B. & Co.
9	4.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
10	4.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. E.
11	4.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Penna	Rus.	R. V. F.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 6	4.00	Wuhu	Shagan	Br.	B. & S.
7	4.00	Wuhu	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.
8	4.00	Wuhu	Kiangfong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
9	4.00	Wuhu	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	4.00	Wuhu	Tachangmaru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	4.00	Wuhu	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
12	4.00	Wuhu	Hohow	Br.	B. & S.
13	4.00	Wuhu	Luenho	Br.	B. & S.
14	4.00	Wuhu	Sulwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	4.00	Wuhu	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
16	4.00	Wuhu	Taiung	Br.	B. & S.
17	4.00	Wuhu	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agent	Berth
Mar 5	Ningpo	Taihsun	1612 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
5	Swatow	Singan	2147 Br.	B. & S.	UNW
5	Hankow	Kianghsin	2101 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agent
Mar 5	Japan	Chikago maru	1446 Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	Honolulu & Canton	Suiyang	2500 Br.	B. & S.
5	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	1815 Br.	B. & S.
5	Daluy	Sakaki maru	1346 Jap.	S. M. E.
5	Wuhu	Nisho maru	842 Jap.	Furukawa Co.
5	Wuhu	Taga maru	1784 Jap.	Mar. 5
5	Ningpo	Rimontaka	7653 Br.	Mar. 5
5	Ningpo	Taihsun	2012 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, March 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, March 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Luenho, tons 2,868 Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, March 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 279.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Captain A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

## For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 6, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepoo wharf on March 7, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinkiang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepoo wharf on March 15, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepoo wharf on March 19, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

WEIHSIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 9, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

## For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain Imai, will be despatched on March 25, through bills of lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## Sailed from Shanghai

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Command
For London, etc.	Mar. 3	Inaba Maru	.....	Mar. 3	3			
	Jan. 21	Kanagawa Maru	.....	Jan. 21	21			
	Jan. 21	Mishima Maru	.....	Jan. 21	21			
	Jan. 21	Monmouthshire	.....	Jan. 21	21			
For Liverpool	Feb. 17	Kawachi Maru	.....	Feb. 17	17			
	Jan. 24	Taihybush	.....	Jan. 24	24			
	Dec. 29	Tamba Maru	.....	Dec. 29	29			
For New York	Dec. 1	Matoppe	.....	Dec. 1	1			
For San Francisco	Jan. 31	Adeline Smith	.....	Jan. 31	31			
	Feb. 12	Shinyo Maru	.....	Feb. 12	12			
	Feb. 3	Venezuela	.....	Feb. 3	3			
For Tacoma	Jan. 7	Javary	.....	Jan. 7	7			
For Seattle	Feb. 17	Ruwa Maru	.....	Feb. 17	17			
For Vancouver	Feb. 25	Harold Dollar	.....	Feb. 25	25			
	Feb. 21	Key West	.....	Feb. 21	21			

## C. N. C.

### CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

#### YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

#### FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The a.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHSIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 61.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service  
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers  
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"  
AMERICAN REGISTRY  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA .... Mar. 30	S.S. COLOMBIA .... Mar. 9
S.S. VENEZUELA .... Apr. 27	S.S. VENEZUELA .... Apr. 6

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service  
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers  
"COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons  
AMERICAN REGISTRY  
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ .... Apr. 23	S.S. COLUSA .... Apr. 8
	S.S. SANTA CRUZ .... June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.  
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)  
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE  
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.  
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.  
"AFRICA MARU" .... (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 24, Mar. 25

For Hongkong  
"CANADA MARU" .... (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Mar. 14, Mar. 15

CHINA COASTING LINE  
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau  
"KOHOKU MARU" .... (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 22, Mar. 24  
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao  
"KOHOKU MARU" .... (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 6, Mar. 7  
"KEELUNG MARU" .... (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Mar. 17, Mar. 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—  
M. YAMAUCHI, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA  
Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.  
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Command
B.VIII	Apr. ..	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	..
M.M.	Oct. ..	Cruise	D de Lacree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	..
C.N.W.P.	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	..
Int.	..	..	Warren	Am trd.	..	..	..	..

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

#### TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Book Your Passage  
to  
JAPAN

Via an  
"Empress" Steamer  
for the  
Summer Holidays

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to  
G. M. JACKSON  
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.  
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to  
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,  
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.  
Tel. Central 181.

## T. K. K.

### SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 12, 1918  
SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918  
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 9, 1918  
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

## FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for Hongkong, March 20, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signal, Launch Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building  
(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

'Phone No. 3229.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR  
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU  
APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 13

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

## FOR HONGKONG

MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf, Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

'PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smoothing phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW



# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
IYO MARU	12,500
KIATANO MARU	16,000

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

PUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irimawa	Mar. 17
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tazawa	March 31

## SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	March 9
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	March 12

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu	March 16
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	March 19

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui	March 23
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## SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Takano	March 7
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu	March 14

## FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano	March 7
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## KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu	March 25
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## FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Mar. 8
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## FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		April 22
PUSHIMI MARU	21,000		May 20

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000		Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	10,000		April 17
AKI MARU	12,500		May 22

## CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

## BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. ISUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in  
the Overland Route



Between the Far East  
and Europe

**SAVE TIME AND MONEY.**—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

**HOW TO REACH EUROPE.**—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen.) The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

**IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.**—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add: "Yamato."

**HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.**—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

**OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.**—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Line, the S. M. R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

**TICKET AGENTS.**—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Rezenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN.

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.,  
A1, and Lieber's.

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu."

## NEW STEAMER HSIN TAH HAS SUCCESSFUL TRIAL

China Merchants' Latest Ship  
Makes Its First Trip Outside Woosung

Establishing a maximum speed of 12½ knots an hour under full steam, the new China Merchants' steamer Hsin Tah, built by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, ran through her official trials outside Woosung yesterday. The vessel was in charge of Captain Glen of the China Merchants' and took a number of guests in addition to officials of the two companies.

Though conditions could hardly

be termed auspicious, the new steamer is said to have behaved admirably. The trip started shortly before eleven o'clock yesterday morning from the Old Dock, the vessel proceeding to a measured mile course outside Woosung. After several runs over the course, the engines were "opened out" and high speed attained.

Among those who made the trip were: Captain Yang, Mr. J. S. McGavin, Mr. Fu Shao-en, Mr. Gavin Wallace, Captain Lunt, Captain Miller, Mr. Leid, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Keegan, Mr. Chu Pao-san, Mr. Chen Pi-ting Junior, Mr. C. F. McWilliams, Captain Parker, Mr. Prentice, Chairman of the Dock Company, Mr. Burns, manager, and Mr. Turnbull.

Tiffin was served on board and several of the guests made addresses

in addition to the customary toasts to the success of the new steamer. Mr. John Prentice of the Dock company proposed a toast of success to the steamer and stated his pleasure at the number of building contracts his company had received from the China Merchants' Steamship company. He pointed out that it is just twelve years, lacking one day, since the trial runs of the Hsin Tah's sister ship and expressed the hope that the China Merchants would be in a position to build ships every year in the future.

Mr. Chen Pi-ting, Jr., on behalf of his father, the manager of the China Merchants', responded with an appropriate address, expressing appreciation of the work done by the dock company. He stated that the Hsin Tah more than filled the specifications of the contract, Mr. Gavin Wallace, Captain Lunt and Mr. W. S. Burns also made a few remarks.

The Hsin Tah returned to the Old Dock at four o'clock and a thorough test was made of the main engines and running apparatus which proved satisfactory in every respect. The Hsin Tah has a loaded displacement of 4,500 tons, and it is prophesied that with her modern passenger accommodations and facilities for easy handling she will prove popular with passengers and shippers alike.

## Status Of Teuton Ships Asked By Dutch Consul

Inquiry Made If Steamers Seized By China Come Under Prize Court

In a message to Mr. Ivan Chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Shanghai, yesterday Mr. J. H. de Reus, Consul-General for the Netherlands, inquired whether the Teuton vessels confiscated by the Chinese Government are now under the jurisdiction of the Prize Court recently established. It is understood that Mr. Chen will make inquiries at the Prize Court before making any replies.

## Business and Official Notices

If you need fashionable  
clothes go to

Henry  
the Tailor

Whom the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who was employed in his shop for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

J-14 Seward Road, Near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, SHANGHAI

## Naamloze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenming-yuen Road, on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1918, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE MCBAIN,  
General Agents.  
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

## Naamloze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE MCBAIN,  
General Agents.  
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?  
If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.  
I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,  
25 North Szechuen Road.

## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers  
and Exporters of Hand-made  
Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock  
of  
FILET LACES  
for  
WHOLESALE

## ZEE YUNG CHONG

General Contractor. Private Road, Pavement, and Tennis Court Builder. Experienced in all Types of ASPHALTIC Work. The most Hygienic, dust-proof and permanent treatment for roadways, paths, alleyways, etc.

CHARGES REASONABLE  
Guaranteed to give satisfaction  
Add: 373-8 Markham Road.  
Tel. West 522.

The Shanghai and Hongkong  
Wharf Co., Ltd.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Saturday, the 9th March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1917. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to 9th March, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents, Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf Co., Limited, Shanghai, 18th February, 1918.

## COAL COAL

From March 1st, 1918, our prices for coal are:—

Hongay Anthracite	.....\$31.00
Shansi Anthracite	.....29.50
Honan Anthracite	.....26.00
Best House Coal	.....26.00
Best Kitchen Coal	.....24.00

Order Books upon application.

Apply to  
The Italian Trading Company,  
48 Peking Road, Tel. C. 2737.

## "V" MODES

Blouses of Every Description  
(over one hundred to select from)  
Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.  
Thick Crepe de Chine Lingerie.  
Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.  
Children's Coats and Frocks.

## "V" MODES

20, Nanking Road, 3rd floor

## HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and  
Fukuoka.)  
Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)  
Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Fast	Local	Local		STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Goods	Local	Local	
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00		14.50	15.50			Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55		9.20	14.10	15.30		
Jieshi	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23		15.06	16.06			Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30		10.00	14.35	16.05		
Socow	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38		15.13	16.13			Changsu	dep.	8.04	9.48		11.40	15.20	17.35		
Lunghua Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53		15.30	16.29			Yekshai	dep.	8.41	10.31		12.39	16.51	18.40		
										Kashai	dep.	7.15	9.28	11.22	14.10	16.30	18.30		
										Pukow	dep.	7.48	9.53	11.55	14.48	16.52	18.52		
										Shanghai North	arr.	9.05	10.47	12.59	15.05	17.40	19.40		
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55											
Lunghua Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12											
Songling	dep.	8.59	10.45	12.02		16.07	17.42												
Kashai	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.28		16.53	18.49												
Kashai	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35		17.22	19.20											
Yekshai	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.40		17.58												
Changsu	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50		18.24												
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30		19.19												
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00		19.35												

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU					KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.					ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO				
Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	10.10	12.25	14.55	17.20	19.15
Kenshangmun....	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun....	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07
Zahkou.....	arr.	9.40	12.10	16.55	19.00	19.27	19.40	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20
B. Restaurant Car														

R. Restaurant Cars

## Passengers Arrived

Per P.M. a.s. Ecuador from San Francisco:—Mrs. T. N. Alexander, Mr. A. W. Burkill, Mr. A. Bader, Mr. C. L. Chu, Mrs. E. Christie, Mrs. J. Chard, Mr. P. H. Cole, Miss W. Cox, Mr. C. T. Coantzaki, Mr. F. N. Double-day, Misses I. D'Oliviera (2), Miss L. A. Drane, Mr. C. P. Dawson, Mrs. F. S. Elias, Mr. J. I. Ezra, Mr. P. H. Everhart, Mr. A. G. Fox, Mr. J. C. Fryer, Miss E. M. Gray-Jarvis, Mr. H. E. Gilmore, Mrs. Garton-Stone, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hall, Miss M. Hixon, Miss R. Harada, Mr. A. R.

Hager, Miss J. Hueber, Miss J. T. Hostler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Kleinhaus, Mr. C. Loh, Dr. C. S. Lincoln, Rev. and Mrs. P. W. Lingle, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. MacDonald, Miss J. C. MacDonald, Mr. E. McBain, Mr. D. D. L. McGrew, Mr. P. W. Massey, Mrs. A. Michael, Miss K. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. K. Matumoto, Mr. R. H. Parker, Mr. W. G. Pirie, Mr. D. Risseff, Miss V. Robin, Miss R. Robin, Miss J. L. Roberta, Mr. A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Serck, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Miss Phyllis Symons, Mr. A. J. Smith, Miss Lelia Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Vida, Miss P. I. Webster, Mr. T. M. Yates, Mr. Yee Chi-kin, Miss Zung Sen-ling, and Miss Zia Ming-chung.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

### TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

#### TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Local
101	3	3	0	dep. Peking	arr.	102	6
101	3	3	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	102	6
101	3	3	0	arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	102	6
101	3	3	0	arr. Mukden	dep.	102	6

Local 5.	Mail B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	1705	1615
725	1140	—	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	1615	1600
745	1200	—		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1615	1545
1135	1200	—	78	dep.	Tsanggchow	dep.	1332	1221
1457	1744	—	148	dep.	Tschow	dep.	1048	938
1891	2021	—		arr.	Tschanan	dep.	804	640
7.	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	8.
830	2031	—		dep.	Tschanan	arr.	734	1812
1039	2221	—	266	dep.	Talanfu	dep.	601	1546
1300	038	—	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	343	1311
1315	018	—		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	339	1264
1534	315	—	377	dep.	Uncheng	dep.	120	102
1815	439	—		arr.	Hschowfu	dep.	2338	10.
9.	—	—	420	—	—	—	—	10.
630	467	—		dep.	Hschowfu	arr.	2339	2097
1156	833	—		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	1953	1456
1294	848	—	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	1946	1477
1647	1162	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	1648	958
1818	1300	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	1530	7



# Business and Official Notices

## The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Notification No. 272.

### Invitation of Tenders (138/3)

The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply of 135,000 pieces of FIRST CLASS JAPANESE OAK (or other hard wood of similar quality) RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

Tender forms attached with specifications and full particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin-Hopei.

Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "Tender for the supply of sleepers" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin. The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock noon of the 18th day of March, 1918, and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway.

The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director.

Tientsin, 2nd March, 1918.

17037

## NOTICE

### The management of the ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

announce that they will hold

### After-Theatre Dances

in their New Ball Room on

TONIGHT and FRIDAY Nights

March 6th and 8th

commencing at 11 p.m.

Tables will be reserved for those attending the Frawley performances by applying to the Superintendent of Service.

Service "A-La Carte"

No charge for admission.

### CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 330.

### Temporary Suspension of Trans-Siberian Mail Service

With reference to this Office Notification No. 329 of the 2nd instant, mails for Russia proper will also be forwarded by the sea route.

E. CARETTI,

for Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,

Shanghai, 5th March, 1918.

17058

### Telephone Disinfectors

We have again in stock Telephone Mouth-Piece Disinfectors and Disinfectants for sale at \$3.00.

C. A. Martinho Marques & Co.,

1A Jinkee Road.

Tel. No. Central 380.

### Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases and Wassermann Laboratory  
P372 Nanking Road  
(opp. Lloyd Road)  
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily  
Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

## NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:

That a Public Meeting of Rate-payers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1917, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Rate-payers.

Shanghai, March 4, 1918.

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,

Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARYOSHI,

Consul-General for Japan.

E. H. FRASER,

H.B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,

Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,

Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS RAMMONS,

Consul-General for U.S. of America.

DE REUS,

Consul-General for The Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,

Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,

Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,

Acting Consul-General for Cuba.

H. WILDEN,

Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,

Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,

Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,

Consul for Spain.

17032

### The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 270.

The public is hereby informed that the Administration is in receipt of a telegram despatched from Linhuaiwan by Dr. Cochran and the Railway's Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Yu, which reads as follows:

"Investigated Feng-Yang-Hsien today all is well no fresh cases arrange open traffic Linhuaiwan and Mentaitze."

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director.

Tientsin, February 28th, 1918.

17013

### Proposals for Frozen Beef and Mutton.—Headquarters Philippine Department, Office of Department Quartermaster, Manila. P. I.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 a.m., April 3, 1918, and then opened for furnishing about 6,000,000 lbs. beef and 75,000 lbs. mutton Further information on application.

17038

## JUST ARRIVED

Smoked Black Cod, per lb. 75 cts.  
Large Kippers 40 cents each.  
Fresh Herrings Medium Size 30 cts.  
Large Size 40 cts.  
Jams, all kinds, \$1.00 per 4 tins.  
American Potatoes and Mackerel.

Try them once and you will buy them always!

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-33 Broadway

Telephone North 639

## BILL SMITH

says:

The soundest business is the one which increases by natural growth gradually adding a line here, a department there; extending cautiously in this direction, then in that.

ELEPHANT HEAD  
OLD TOM GIN  
ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents

### Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races

The Races will be run on Saturday, 9th March, 1918 (weather permitting.)

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Tickets of Admission have been sent to Members of the Race Club and Paper Hunt Club and their wives and children.

The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate, Price \$1 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each.

Owners can obtain tickets for their mofos from the undersigned.

There will be Pari-Mutuels both for Win and Place and Members Sweeps.

By Order of the Stewards,

R. H. NEWMAN,

Secretary.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

17033

### The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 271.

### Precaution Against Plague (064/2)

#### TRAIN SERVICE

On account of reports having been received that there are signs of plague at Tsinanfu, as a precautionary measure, commencing from date until further notice, booking of passengers from the following stations will be suspended:

Huanghoya, Tsinanfu,  
Pingyuanhsien, Tangchiachuang,  
Changchuang, Kushan,  
Yuchenghsien, Changhsia,  
Yencheng, Wanteh,  
Sanstsetien, Chiehshu,  
Lokow.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director.

Tientsin, February 28th, 1918.

17036

### Union Church Literary and Social Guild

A lecture on "The Literature of the War"

will be given in the UNION CHURCH HALL TONIGHT,

by the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott.

The lecture will start at 9 o'clock.

Admission to members will be by ticket.

Non-members, \$1.00.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

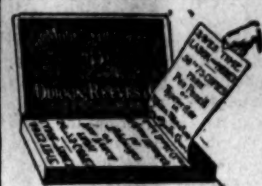
We carry a full line of

CLUFF'S

"Blue Ribbon" Fruits

GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd Phone West 800



### "MODERN"

DUPLICATOR - PRINTER

Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.

WILL MAKE 50 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON

From \$12.00 to \$20.00 according to size

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

All Storage Batteries look very much alike, but from the standpoint of efficiency, long life and faithful service, the

Prest-O-Lite

Battery

has a character all its own

SERVICE STATION:

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

## NEW BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS

under the patronage of

Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G.,

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Saturday, 16th March, at Nine O'clock

### SHOWING

The Story of the Drifters  
The Women's Land Army  
Portuguese Expeditionary Forces  
Repairing the Ravages of War  
The Chinese Labour Corps at the Front  
The South African Native Labour at the Front  
and Numerous Topical Gazettes, etc.

Booking now open at Moutrie's

Usual Prices

17050



Dr. JOHN

PHRENOLOGIST

Central Building,

18 Nanking Rd.

Tel. Centr. 2279.

Cons. hours:

4-7 1/2 p.m.

EVERY BODY ought to have his HOROSCOPE (Life-reading) PRESENT, PAST and FUTURE.

16848

## NOTICE

The China Realty Co., Ltd.

have removed to their

NEW OFFICES

at the

Corner of Nanking and

Kiangse Road

No. 27, NANKING ROAD.

17017

## WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, West China

Born 1916—Still Existing.

## ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang. Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16066

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

### APARTMENTS

#### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

#### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cozy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

#### ORIENTAL HOUSE

31 Boone Road

Telephone North 1102

Two large rooms, also small room with bathroom attached, well-furnished; moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

17039

LARGE double room to let, bathroom and verandah attached. Full board and good attendance, select Central locality. Terms: Mex. \$150 for couple, \$100 for bachelor. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

17051 M.10.

TO LET: Western district, nice furnished room in American family, with board. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

17041 M.7.

TO LET: Nicely furnished room, board optional. Navy Y.M.C.A., Broadway.

16972 M.7.

### OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

NO. 17 Museum Road, offices and godowns on first and ground floors. Newly renovated. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.

16993 M.8.

SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for offices, in China Press Building, to let. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE or 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

16993 M.8.

4-c KIANGSE ROAD, large first floor godown to let, from March 1st. Tls. 100. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS or No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

16993 M.8.

### DANCING

A YOUNG man wishes to give private lessons in dancing; all the latest ball room dances. Please apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.

17065 M.7.

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to adopt small child. Give particulars and address to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

17022 M.6.

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: English governess every afternoon from 2-7, for an eleven-year-old girl. Apply Astor House Hotel, Room 317.

16980 M.7.

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

17001 M.6.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, by young Chinese, position as bookkeeper or office assistant. Fair knowledge of book-keeping, banking; general office routine. Quick at figures and good references. Address Y. Ka, 125, Cunningham Road.

17062 M.7.

AMERICAN, with general office experience, wants position as accountant or other office work. Local and American references. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

17030 M.6.

EXPERIENCED stenographer wants to do extra work after office hours. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

17023 M.9.

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: furnished, French-town, close to trams, beginning May to end September, 3 sitting rooms, 2 bed rooms, 2 bathrooms, attic: rent, taxes, telephone, inclusive, Tails 70 per month. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

17034 M.7.

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, by a married couple, on or about 1st April, unfurnished flat, board optional, or one large bedroom with bathroom attached. Private family preferred. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

17047 M.8.

WANTED to rent, furnished or unfurnished house, with garden preferably. Western district. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

17003 M.9.

WANTED in Mokanshan, furnished